The girl I left behind me Was pretty and all that: Br girl golden ringlets glistened itenenth her airy hat.

She had a dainty figure, Her hands were small and white, Her mouth was like a rose-bud. Her eyes were warm and bright.

Her way was light and graceful-She was a regulsh eif— A sweet bewitching fairy, And well supplied with pelf.

She sang like any wild bird, She danced with wondrous art, And looked just like an angel In her red village-cart.

Full often in the moonlight We took a little stroll, And sat beneath the hemiock Upon the lonely knoll.

This girl I left behind me Was just a lovely girl; She was a perfect daisy, Likewise a precious pearl. Often I think about her, And the sweet long ago. Why did I go and leave her Behind me, would you know?

That girl I left behind me, And swiftly ceased to woo, Simply, oh, simply, simply Because she asked me to.

THE FORCES BENEATH US.

The Phenomena of Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

The intensity of the subterranean forces over any given area of the earth's surface is in a constant state of ebb and flow, now rising to a flood of great power, now ebbing into a long period of quiescence, and then again gathering force for a new and awful manifestation of energy. It would seem that the volcame forces of Southern Eerope are again approaching a period of maximum intensity. But so recently as the summer of 1883, the beautiful little island of Ischia was convulsed by earthquake shocks. It was the season of the year when all was at its gayest and brightest, the little capital being filled by the many Neapolitans and Romans who find it so delightful a retreat in summer. On a bright July evening, when all were sitting out in the clear, calm air, under a cloudless sky, there came a sudden earth-throe, and in a few seconds the charming town of Casa-miceiola was a shapeless heap of ruins: whilst the other small towns which dot the little island shared in a less degree the same fate. Only two years before another shock had been experienced over the same area, but the carthquake of 1883 was of much greater intensity than that which preceded it.

It is but a few months, too, since the subterranean forces seemed to threaten an outbreak in our own country, manifesting their gathering energy by a slight earth-tremor in Suffolk; and now Spain has been the scene of their awful activity. On Christmas night last, the inhabitants of Madrid were thrown into a state of alarm by two slight vibrations. On the same evening more violent earthquakes occurred in the provinces of Andalusia, Malaga and Granada. In the town of the latter name the whole population, we are told, fearing a repetition of the shocks, camped out in squares and other open places. On the morning of the 26th three severe shocks were felt at Granada; whilst at Torrox, in the same province, several yet more violent shocks were experienced later in the same day. The greater part of the Alhama has been overthrown, more than half the inhabitants of Albunuclas killed, and the cathedrals of Seville and Granada seriously damaged. Each day the provinces of Granada and Malaga the loss of life has been very great. The subterranean forces augmented in intensity daily, reaching a maximum on December 31, when a more severe shock than any experienced previously was felt at Granada, that being the tenth which up to that date had occurred there. The inhabitants were panic-stricken; thousands fled from their homes; those who remained paced the streets in religious processions, headed by their priests, imploring the Divine clemency. From this date the shocks were less violent in character, although severe one shook Alhama on January 12, and they have now happily altogether ceased. About the same time, an earthquake seems to have been experienced at sea, the Captain of a Cadiz bark reporting a shock, accompanied by a loud roaring noise, on December 18, when he was not long out of Cadiz, seven days, however, be-fore the first shocks were experienced in the Spanish provinces.

Often in the world's history must

Spain have been the field of volcanie activity, as her crumbling caves remain to attest, and it was in this corner of Europe that the greatest manifestation of subterranean energy in modern times occurred. The story of the earthquake which one hundred and thirty years ago destroyed Lisbon is a familiar one. Then, as in the case of the present earthquake, the inhabitants do appear to have had any warning of the ming danger; but suddenly a noise like the rolling of thunder was heard underground, this being followed immediately by a tremendous shock, which threw down the greater part of the city, and in the course of a few minutes sixty housand persons perished. The sea first retired, and then rose to a height of lifty feet above its ordinary level; and he new quay just completed, on which he people had collected for safety, sank with all its human freight; and where it had stood, there was after-wards found to be one hundred fathoms of water, if, indeed, as some accounts say, the sea was not there unfathomthen, too, was also felt at sea, producing an effect similar to that which follows when a vessel strikes a sunken rock or runs aground.

But whilst earthquakes may thus eem to happen without the slightest warning, there can be but little doubt that their apparent suddenness is due cate the advent of subterranean out-Their approach is usually heralded in many ways-underground noises, gaseous emanations from the soil, the drying up of wells, a change in the temperature of thermal spr. ags, haziness in the air, being the more general forerunners of these phenomens. At such periods, too, a sense of dizziness is often experienced by dwellers in the threatened locality, whilst microcosmical instruments, if there be any in the district, will register slight variations of subterranean activity. During the continuance of the earthquake the ground often heaves like the sea, pro-ducing feelings akin to the familiar pangs of sea-sickness; rivers seek fresh channels; large fissures open in the earth, and permanent changes take place in the geographical features of the country. Thus the series of earth-quakes which in 1825 and 1827 visited New Zealand, caused so distinct a change that the former features of the coast could be no longer recognized. The earthquakes of the present century in Chili have produced a permanent elevation of the coast there; and recent subterranean outburts in Java have considerably modified the geography of that region.

Concerning the origin of these phenomena, so far-reaching in their effects, it must be admitted that the true theory has never yet been framed. Early spec ulations were much tinged with the superstitions of the time; and even so late as the beginning of the present century we find a lingering remnant of this superstitious regard of physical phenomena in the naming, by the inhabitants of Sindree, of a mound thrown up during the Indus earthquake,

'Ullah Bund," or the Mound of God. It is obvious that the study of these interesting phenomena is beset with many difficulties. Observation can often only be made at imminent personal risk. Yet, spite of this, beginning with the few observers and the almost water of the development of the devel most mythical records of the days of Pliny, the fascinating subject has continued to attract an ever increasing circle of students, who have ever more earnestly endeavored to pierce the veil of mystery which surrounds it. Each fresh manifestation of subterranean en ergy is now watched with increased interest. Whenever possible, the se-quence of events is noted with extreme detail, old theories become weakened, fresh ideas confirmed, and new avenues

of thought open themselves to the earn-

est investigator at every step.

With the phenomena of earthquakes those of volcanoes are closely linked, volcanic outbursts being frequently heralded and accompanied by earthquake shocks; and there can be little doubt that the two are most intimately bound up, if, indeed, they are not two effects arising from a single cause. This being so, the facts which surround the one class of phenomena may be drawn upon in attempting to frame an explanation whence and how either originates. That some portions of the earth's inte-rior are in an immensely heated condition, the nature of the materials ejected from volcanic vents renders evdent, and observation has also clearly demonstrated the fact that the temperature increases from the surface of the earth downwards, the average increase being one degree Fahrenheit for every fifty feet of descent. Now, from con-siderations connected with the figure of the earth and the other members of the system to which it belongs, it has, with much probability, been inferred that the solar system has evolved from one of those glowing gaseous aggregations termed nebulæ, that "this world was once a fluid haze of light;" and that when it first existed as an independent body it was in a state of the most fervent heat, a residue of which now gives

rise to volcanic phenomena... What happened, then, as our earth radiated its primitive heat into space? The question is a vexed one. So many men, so many minds. One class of theorists, not giving sufficient weight to the fact that the increase of pressure towards the earth's center would tend to keep matter solid there under the influence of high temperatures, suppose that the process of radiation by the earth into space has, throughout the lapse of ages, resulted in the formation of a solid external crust covering a still fluid nucleus. But this class of theorists is, like the volcanoes of Britain, practically extinct, or is at least as subdued and unpretending as the Suflolk earth-quake. Other geologists, giving more weight to the fact of increase of pressure towards the earth's center, consider that its condition is that of a body with a solid nucleus and a solid external crust, between which there st mains a residue of liquid matter.

In objection to both these views it has own that for the earth to maintain its rigidity under the moon's attraction, such a crust must be of enormous thickness, of so great a thickness, indeed, that Sir William Thomson, who investigated the matter, prefers to consider the earth as a solid globe cooling by contraction. On this view of the earth's condition, volcanie phenomena are explained as the result of the conversion into heat of the mechanical force of contraction; while earthquakes may themselves be regarded as proceeding from the crushing and bending of the rocks by the stress of contraction itself. Again, there are those who regard the earth as a globe mainly solid through-out, but with lakes of liquid matter in of its former heat, and believe that it is to contract, that matter is forced into volcanie vents to feed their intermittent fires: whilst, looking at the fact that earthquakes so frequently precede an say, the sea was not there unfathom-able. The effects of this earthquake this point be regarded as ineffectual able. The effects of this earthquake were felt over so large a region that it shas been calculated a portion of the earth's surface equal to four times the area of Europe was included within its range. From the West Indies and the great inland lakes of Canada it extended its range to our own country, to Sweden, this point be regarded as ineffectual frankly acknowledges, "but I know my father."—N. F. Sun.

The first apple or chard in Kanssa, according to Secretary Brackett, constrated the fact that shocks emanate from centers near the earth's surface, being sometimes nearer, and sometimes planted in Douglas County in 1855.

and to North Germany. The shock further, as the shocks are mainly horizontal or mainly vertical in character, there would seem to be some proba-bility in this latter view of the origin of the subterranean forces; but there are many arguments which militate against

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its acceptance.

There are those also who, while they regard the matter of the earth as being e ther to want of observation or to a in a really solid condition, yet conceive wilful disregard of the signs which indipetential liquidity; that state of state of petential liquidity; that is to say, ready to assume the liquid form on a release of pressure; and when it is remembered that a barometric fall of two inches—a by no means remarkable circumstance means the removal of millions of pounds of air-pressure from off the surface of the earth, it seems as though there might be some truth in this view also; but it loses probability when we reflect that for this release of pressure to be effectual in producing liquidity, it is necessary that the solid matter of the earth should be just on that borderland, between the solid and liquid states, which it is so difficult to imagine can often be the case; and it must be finally admitted that science has yet to frame a perfectly satisfactory explanation of se interesting phenomena. Human nature is too apt to dwell

upon the awful results of these evident and striking manifestations of nature, and to pass over her more regular and noiseless, yet far more potent, activity. It must not, therefore, be forgotten that these subterranean outbursts we have been considering are but the more violent and pronounced examples of a slow and gradual process of upheaval and depression which is going on at all portions of the earth's surface. And these movements of the earth's crust, whether they be the slow upheaval and depression to which reference has just been made, or the cataclysmal efforts of an earthquake or volcanic outburst, are in the main most beneficial to man, and have an important influence on his progress and well-being. It is the short-sighted philosophy of imperfect knowledge which regards only the evil which such catastrophes produce. The heated re-gions of the earth's crust where the volcanic forces are in energy are the laboratories of nature, where her most valued gems and minerals are produced; whilst the earth-throes which devastate a country, and seem to be fraught only with evil to mankind, bring the rock containing them to the surface; and we may strangely reflect that, but for these eruptive efforts, iron, and many other minerals which have contributed to the comfort and progress of man, might for ever have remained un-known to him. One of "the fairy tales of science and the long result of time" is the gradual change in the relative positions of continent and sea which these oscillations of the earth's crust have brought about. Our own island has now been submerged until the sea vashed its mountain tops, now elevated until it ceased to be an island, and Father Thames flowed across a great stretch of land, which filled up the North Sea, to join the great Rhine, the two streams pouring their united waters almost within the arctic circle. So, over all the earth; continents have grown out of the sea, and great lands stony rocks are not primeval, but the daughters of time." Everywhere, flux and change—growth and decay; only fixed and unalterable the immutable and eternal laws which govern it .-Chambers' Journal.

A Georgia Quilting.

A quilting was organized at the house of a very bashful young man by the young ladies of this settlement, with a view of getting him into society. The day being arranged and everything in readiness, the girls met and commenced the fun. The young man thought, to evade the crowd, he would go to the back side of the plantation to work, and he took himself thither and commenced opera-tions in a secluded spot. He had not been there long before he encountered a huge coach-whip snake which made The young man fought bravely, but his snakeship got the better of it, and the young man had to hit the grit lively. He started homeward and the snake after him. As he moved he looked back over his shoulder occasionally, but his snakeship was there. He opened his throttle and got up railroad speed, and at last reached the yard fence exhausted. He fell into the yard. when one of the girls rescued him and killed the snake. The snake had struck at him and fastened its fangs into his coat so it could not get it loose until he reached home.—Moral: Young man, don't be bashful, not too much so.— Jackson (Ga.) Argus.

A Dollar's Worth.

"That's one of the benefits of being an orphan," he said to the bootblack at the postoffice yesterday. "I was coming solid external across the street when a horse driven by there still re- a plumber knocked me down and walked

all over me."
"Who are ye?" says the man, as he

"How much are ye hurt?"
"A dollar's worth."

"Who's yer pap?"
"Haven't got any. You must settle
this 'ere case with me alone."
"He settled and I gin him a receipt.
Now if I had any old folks he'd have gone to a lawyer, and we'd have had to sue, and if the case ever got before a jury his lawyer would have proved me blind in both eyes and a horse-thief to boot. Nothin' like bein' yer own boss and settlin' all fatal injuries on the spot fur ready cash."-Detroit Free Press.

"Now, Johnnie," said the teache "if your father borrows \$100 and promises to pay \$10 a week, how much will he owe in seven weeks?" "One hundred dollars," said Johnnie. "I'm afraid you don't know your lesson very well," remarked the teacher. "I may not know my lesson very well." Johnny frankly acknowledged, "but I know my father."—N. F. Sun.

eminiscences of One Who in His Youth Induiged in Pomace and Sweet Cider.

have a Yale lock on it.

The object of these nocturnal trips was the eider mill, which was usually run by a joint stock company and a horse that moved as if he had spent the most of his life as an hour hand on a town clock. Being of young and tender years, it generally became my duty to see that the horse didn't faint away or lie down to slumber and allow the apples in the mill to get rusty. The horse and I generally got on good terms at an early stage of the game and would divide the time for sleep between us. The horse had been a somnambulist from his earliest childhood, and his habit of walking in his sleep enabled him to sneak in a few hours' sweet repose on my time without my knowing it. The only way I could tell whether

he was April fooling me or not was to mention whoa to him; if he was awake and in full possession of his senses, he would immediately observe my suggestion; if he was asleep and uncon-

pies. It is for the enlightenment of these people that this article is written. The apples from which the eider is made are picked off the ground in an into the cart as first-class cider material. This gives tone to the cider and causes it to work. When the apples and other ingredients are ground up and ready for the ardent hug of the cider press, the composition is called pomace and looks a good deal like sauer kraut in a brown study. The juice squeezed out of this composition is called cider.

I developed a very large appetite for cider at the first engagement I played with a cider mill. I opened with eating apples, gave a matinee by filling up with pomace, and closed the performance by absorbing cider from a barrel through a three-inch bung-hole punctured with a straw. When I went to bed that night I was so puffed up with pride and pomace that I had to postpone my evening prayer until after the swelling

citizens to put me down. Just then down on my nose. More ferment. to catch me be ore I did any more dam-age. While I was tearing at breakned

pulls up.
"Jim Taylor," says I, as I digs up
through the mud. bland. Ever after this little episode I became guarded in the manner in which I corraled pomace and newly-born cider.—Tom Holmes, in St. Paul Herald.

> other day. A young man who had lost went for a broker with:

"O, yes."
"And that it was a good time to

"Certainly." "And that you'd advise any one de-

"I believe that was my advice." "Well, sir, I bought wheat on your advice and am \$10,000 out of pocket, as you know.

CIDER MAKING.

My mind reverts with pleasure to that period in my existence when the male portion of my parentage persuaded me to rise at 2:30 p. m. and allowed me to prv a voke of anti-labor oxen ten miles through a November climate that stood seven feet in its socks and was warranted to freeze everything that didn't

scious of his surroundings, he would not heed my gentle murmur. The art of cider making is not generally understood by those people who love to drink it and put it in their mince advanced state of decomposition. They are generally picked with a coal shovel, and anything that happens to be lying around on the ground is picked just the same as if it was an apple and thrown

No matter where you locate sweet cider, it is bound to ferment. It is sure to foam and sizzle. From extensive re-search in ancient history. I find this is caused by the alcohol the cider contains, which is not visible to the naked eye, but is there just the same. Somehow I forgot this when I sucked so much juice into myself and retired without thought of the disaster that was likely to follow. I awoke about 12:14 a. m. with a well-emphasized feeling of un-rest equi-distant from the two poles. I thought I was a maddening crowd, as my friend Shakespeare once remarked. I got the impression that I was a torchlight procession at a political demon stration. I felt like a howling mob. was satisfied that I was full and com-plete election returns. The cider had begun to ferment, and as I was on the outside of it I felt an irresistible desire to celebrate the event. I arose and with a dollar and a quarter umbrella over my shoulder marched up and down th room with firm and measured tread. while my voice rose clearly on the still night air as I put the imaginary hosts following me through military tactics. The cider continued to ferment. I imagined that I was a terrible holocaust. Making a trumpet out of the water pitcher, in stentorian tones I ordered the firemen to turn the hose on me. The cider still fermented. I thought I was a riot, and getting up or rocking-chair. I ordered peace-loving stepped on the edge of the rocker and my order was promptly obeyed. I came got the impression that I was a terrible runaway, and appealed to the policemen

speed up and down the room, crushing the furniture beneath my proud and angry hoofs, the door was suddenly burst in and my father entered with his hair looking up to the blue dome of heaven and a hog walnut whiffletree in his right hand. The whiffletree caught me just as I passed him on my way up to the other and of the room for the purpose of mangling the wash-stand. This attracted my attention, and I was on the point of rearing in the air and pawing him to death with my forward eet when he lassooed me with the back of a chair, and I was laid on the bea while the entire family came in and took reserved seats on me till the cider had ceased to ferment, and I dropped off into a slumber that was childlike and

His Usual Advice.

There was another Cincinnati riot the about \$10,000 on a wheat speculation

"See here, didn't you say that wheat was as low as it could go?"

sirous of speculating to invest in wheat?"

"But what are you going to do about it?" howled the victim. "The same as I always do," was the placid answer. "I always advise drepping wheat and going into oats." — Wall Street News.

-Mr. J. L. Sibley, the librarian of Harvard College, is eighty years old.



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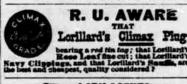
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